

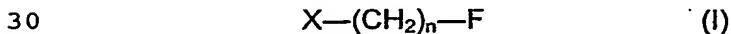
CHEMICAL PROCESS

The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of fluorohaloalkane compounds such as $[^{18}\text{F}]$ bromofluoromethane. $[^{18}\text{F}]$ Fluorohaloalkanes are important reagents for performing O-, N-, and S- $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroalkylations and are commonly used to radiolabel radioligands for use in positron emission tomography (PET) studies.

$[^{18}\text{F}]$ Fluorohaloalkanes have previously been prepared by nucleophilic displacement, by $[^{18}\text{F}]F^-$, of a leaving group from a suitable precursor compound. Thus, for example Zhang *et al*, Applied Radiation and Isotopes 57, 335-342 (2002), describes synthesis of $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroethyl bromide by nucleophilic displacement of 2-trifluoromethanesulphonyloxy ethylbromide with $[^{18}\text{F}]F^-$ and Seung-Jun *et al* Applied Radiation and Isotopes (1999), 51, 293-7 describes an analogous synthesis of 3- $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoropropylbromide. A similar method is described in Comagic *et al* Applied Radiation and Isotopes (2002), 56, 847-851 wherein 2-bromo-1- $[^{18}\text{F}]$ fluoroethane is prepared by nucleophilic displacement of 1,2-dibromoethane with $[^{18}\text{F}]F^-$.

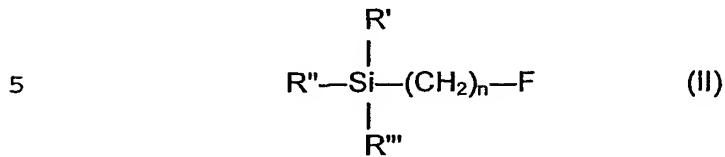
In view of the importance of $[^{18}\text{F}]$ Fluorohaloalkanes as radiolabelling reagents, there exists the need for synthetic methods for their preparation in good radiochemical yield and in which isolation of the product is more readily achievable. Furthermore, there is also a need for such synthetic methods which are amenable to automation.

Therefore, according to the present invention, there is provided a process for preparation of a fluorohaloalkane of formula (I)



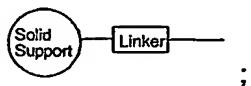
wherein X is halo and n is an integer of from 1 to 6; which comprises:

reaction of the corresponding organosilicon compound of formula (II):



wherein n is as defined for the compound of formula (I); and

10 R', R'', and R''' are independently selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl; and R'' may alternatively be the group:



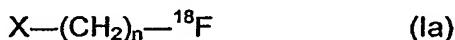
with a compound of formula (III):



wherein X is as defined for the compound of formula (I) and Y is halo.

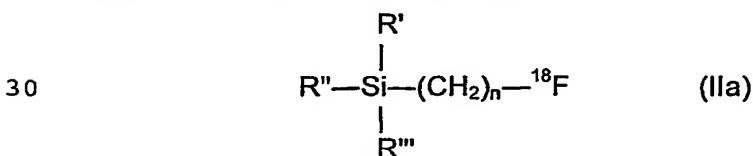
In a preferred aspect of the invention, the fluorohaloalkane of formula (I) is a

20 [¹⁸F]fluorohaloalkane. Therefore, according to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for preparation of a [¹⁸F]fluorohaloalkane of formula (Ia)



25 wherein X is halo and n is an integer of from 1 to 6; which comprises:

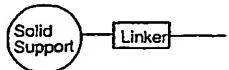
reaction of the corresponding organosilicon compound of formula (IIa):



wherein n is as defined for the compound of formula (Ia); and

35 R', R'', and R''' are independently selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl; and

R" may alternatively be the group:



with a compound of formula (III):

5

XY (III)

wherein X is as defined for the compound of formula (Ia) and Y is halo.

Examples of formula (I) which may be prepared using the present process, include
10 fluorobromomethane, fluoroiodomethane, fluorobromoethane, fluoroiodoethane,
fluorobromopropane, and fluoroiodopropane, each of which is suitably prepared in
[¹⁸F]-labelled form.

The reaction of a compound of formula (II) or (IIa) with a compound of formula (III)
15 may be performed in the presence of a catalyst, suitably a tetra (C₁₋₆ alkyl)
ammonium salt, such as a tetra (C₁₋₆ alkyl) ammonium fluoride salt, for example
tetrabutylammonium fluoride or tetraethylammonium fluoride; and in a suitable
solvent for example acetonitrile or an alcohol such as methanol or ethanol at
elevated temperature, for example 50°C to 150°C, suitably 70°C to 120°C.

20 The resulting compound of formula (I) or (Ia) may be isolated from the reaction
mixture, for example, by distillation followed by chromatography, suitably gas or
liquid chromatography. In a preferred isolation method, the crude reaction mixture
is distilled and the distillate is then passed under a stream of inert gas, such as
25 helium, through a temperature controlled GC column packed with silica gel.

The resulting compound of formula (I) or (Ia) may also be converted to a
corresponding fluoroalkylsulphonyl ester of formula (V) or (Va) respectively:

30 $R^1SO_2-O-(CH_2)_n-F$ (V)
 $R^1SO_2-O-(CH_2)_n-^{18}F$ (Va)

wherein n is as defined for the compound of formula (I) or (Ia), and R¹ is selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl (for example, methyl), C₁₋₆ perfluoroalkyl (for example, trifluoromethyl), aryl (for example, phenyl), tolyl (for example, *para*-tolyl), 5 perfluoroaryl (for example, perfluorophenyl), and perfluorotolyl (for example, perfluoro *para*-tolyl). Thus, for example a [¹⁸F]fluorohaloalkyl compound of formula (Ia) may be converted to a [¹⁸F]fluoroalkyltosylate of formula (Va) such as [¹⁸F]fluoromethyltosylate. Fluoroalkylsulphonyl esters of formulae (V) and (Va) are also useful as fluoroalkylating agents.

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Conversion of a compound of formula (I) or (Ia) to a compound of formula (V) or (Va) respectively, may be effected by reaction with the appropriate sulphonic acid of formula R¹SO₂OH or a salt thereof, such as a silver salt. Depending on the particular compound to be prepared, this conversion may be performed in solution 15 phase, or in gaseous phase, for example by methods analogous to those described by Iwata *et al*, *Applied Radiation and Isotopes*, 57 (2002), 347-352.

The resulting compound of formula (I) or (Ia), or a corresponding compound of formula (V) or (Va) as described above, may be used in the preparation of a 20 fluoroalkyl ligand or radiotracer, for example a [¹⁸F]fluoroalkylated radioligand or [¹⁸F]-radiotracer suitable for use in a PET study. Examples of [¹⁸F]fluoroalkylated radioligands and [¹⁸F]-radiotracers which may be prepared using the compounds of formula (Ia) or (Va) include 2-(1,1-dicyanopropen-2-yl)-6-(2-[¹⁸F]-fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl)-methylamino)naphthalene (for example, 2-(1,1-dicyanopropen-2-yl)-6-(2-[¹⁸F]-fluoroethyl)-methylamino)naphthalene, FDDNP), 3-(2'-[¹⁸F]fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl)spiperone (for example 3-(2'-[¹⁸F]fluoroethyl)spiperone), [¹⁸F][2-fluoroC₁₋₆alkoxy-5-(5-trifluoromethyl-tetrazol-1-yl)-benzyl]-([2S,3S]-2-phenyl-piperidin-3-yl)-amine (for example, [¹⁸F][2-fluoromethoxy-5-(5-trifluoromethyl-tetrazol-1-yl)-benzyl]-([2S,3S]-2-phenyl-piperidin-3-yl)-amine), 2-beta-25 carbomethoxy-3-beta-(4-iodophenyl)-8-(3-[¹⁸F]fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl)-nortropane (for example, 2-beta-carbomethoxy-3-beta-(4-iodophenyl)-8-(3-[¹⁸F]fluoropropyl)-nortropane, [¹⁸F]fluoroC₁₋₆alkylflumazenil (for example, [¹⁸F]fluoroethylflumazenil),

[¹⁸F]fluoroC₁₋₆alkyl-choline (for example, [¹⁸F]fluoromethyl-choline or [¹⁸F]fluoroethyl-choline), O-2[¹⁸F]fluoroalkyl tyrosine (for example O-2[¹⁸F]fluoroethyl tyrosine or O-2[¹⁸F]fluoropropyl tyrosine), and 1-amino-3-[¹⁸F]-fluoroalkylcyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid (for example, 1-amino-3-[¹⁸F]-fluoromethylcyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid, (FMACBC)). Other [¹⁸F]fluoroalkylated radioligands and [¹⁸F]-radiotracers which may be prepared using the compounds of formula (Ia) or (Va) include [¹⁸F]-benzyl derivatives.

In the compounds of formulae (I), (Ia), (II), and (IIa), n is preferably 1, 2, or 3 such that the fluorohaloalkane prepared in the process is a fluorohalomethane, 10 fluorohaloethane, or fluorohalopropane.

Throughout the specification, the term "halo" means fluoro, chloro, iodo, or bromo.

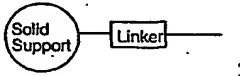
15 In the compounds of formulae (I), (Ia), and (III), X is halo, and is preferably bromo or iodo.

In the compounds of formula (III), Y is halo, preferably bromo or iodo, and is 20 preferably the same as X, such that the compound of formula (III) is preferably Br₂ or I₂.

In the compounds of formula (II) and (IIa), R', R'', and R''' are suitably selected from C₁₋₆alkyl and C₁₋₆haloalkyl, more suitably C₁₋₄alkyl and C₁₋₄haloalkyl, for example methyl, ethyl, propyl, and isopropyl, typically methyl.

25

Where R'' is the group:



the "Solid Support" may be any suitable material which is insoluble in any solvents to be used in the process but to which the "Linker" and/or compound of formula (II) 30 or (IIa) can be covalently bound. Examples of suitable solid support include polymers such as polystyrene (which may be block grafted, for example, with

polyethylene glycol), polyacrylamide, and polypropylene or glass or silicon suitably coated with such a polymer. The solid support may be in the form of small discrete particles such as beads or pins, or as a coating on the inner surface of a cartridge or on a microfabricated vessel; and

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the "Linker" may be any suitable organic group which serves to space the reactive site sufficiently from the solid support structure so as to maximise reactivity. Suitably, the Linker comprises an organic group of from 1 to 12 carbon atoms and from 0 to 6 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. Examples of such linkers are well known to those skilled in the art of solid-phase chemistry, but include phenyl(C₁₋₆alkyl) and phenyl.

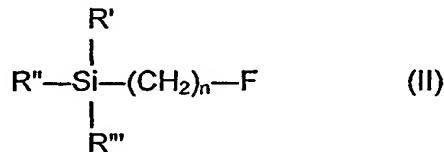
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Certain of the compounds of formula (II) and (IIa) are novel and thus form a separate aspect of the invention.

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Accordingly, there is provided a compound of formula (II):

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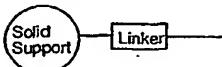


wherein n is an integer of from 1 to 6; and

R' and R'' are independently selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl; and

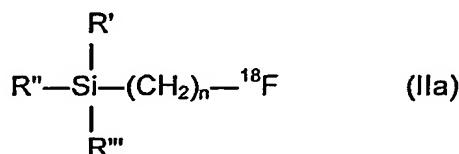
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R'' is the group:



Further, there is provided a compound of formula (IIa):

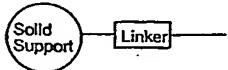
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wherein n is an integer of from 1 to 6; and

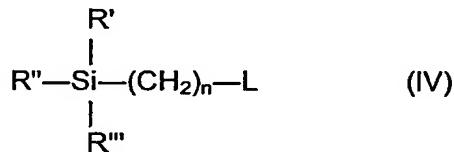
R', R'', and R''' are independently selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl; and R'' may alternatively be the group:



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Compounds of formula (II) or (IIa) may be prepared from the corresponding compound of formula (IV):

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wherein n, R', R'', and R''' are as defined for the compound of formula (II) or (IIa) and L is a leaving group;

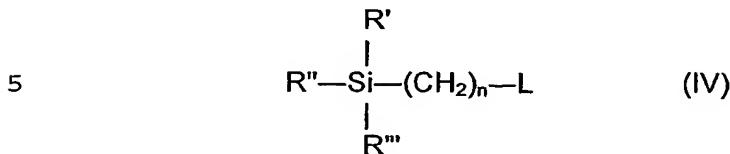
by reaction with a source of F⁻, preferably ¹⁸F⁻, suitably an alkali metal fluoride salt such as Na¹⁸F, K¹⁸F, or Cs¹⁸F, tetraalkylammonium ¹⁸F fluoride, or tetraalkylphosphonium ¹⁸F fluoride.;

in the presence of a phase transfer catalyst, suitably 18-crown-6 or a cryptand such as Kryptofix 2.2.2., Kryptofix 2.2.2B., Kryptofix 2.2.1. (all available from Aldrich). The reaction may be performed in a suitable solvent such as acetonitrile and at elevated temperature, suitably 50°C to 100°C.

The leaving group, L, in the compound of formula (IV) is suitably a sulphonyl ester group i.e. -OSO₂R² wherein R² is selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl (for example, methyl), C₁₋₆ perfluoroalkyl (for example, trifluoromethyl), aryl (for example, phenyl), tolyl (for example, *para*-tolyl), perfluoroaryl (for example, perfluorophenyl), and perfluorotolyl (for example, perfluoro *para*-tolyl).

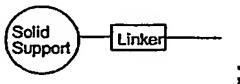
Certain of the compounds of formula (IV) are novel, and therefore according to a

further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of formula (IV):



wherein n is an integer of from 1 to 6;

10 R', R'', and R''' are independently selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl and C₁₋₆ haloalkyl; and R'' may alternatively be the group:

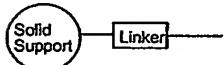


L is a group -OSO₂R² wherein R² is selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ perfluoroalkyl, aryl, perfluoroaryl, tolyl, and perfluorotolyl;

15 provided that:

(a) when R'' is C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ haloalkyl, n is not 1; and
 (b) when R'' is C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₁₋₆ haloalkyl and n is 2 to 6, L is not -OSO₂CH₃ or -OSO₂(*para*-methyl)phenyl.

20 Compounds of formula (IV) in which R'' is the group



are a particularly useful class of intermediates and thus form a separate aspect of the invention.

25 Compounds of formula (IV) are either commercially available (for example, from Aldrich), or a readily prepared from commercially available starting materials using methods available to the person skilled in the art. In one suitable method, the compound of formula (IV) is prepared by reaction of the corresponding azide with the appropriate sulphonic acid or a salt thereof, for example using methods
 30 analogous to those described in Al-Busafi *et al*, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 39, 12 (1998).

The invention will now be illustrated by way of the following Example.

Example

Preparation of [¹⁸F]fluorobromomethane

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Trimethylsilylmethyl trifluoromethanesulphonate (Aldrich) (5mg) in acetonitrile (1ml) was added to fully dried ¹⁸F/Kryptofix 2.2.2 complex prepared by standard methods, for example as described in Hammacher et al, J. Nuclear Medicine, 27, 235-8 (1986). The mixture was heated at 75° C for 5 minutes.

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Tetrabutylammonium fluoride (16mg) in acetonitrile (0.5ml) and bromine (8mg) in methanol (0.5ml) were added to the reaction mixture. The reaction vessel was then sealed and heated at 110°C for 3 to 4 minutes.

[¹⁸F]fluorobromomethane produced was then distilled from the vessel at the same 15 temperature. The distillate containing [¹⁸F]fluorobromomethane was passed under a stream of helium through a temperature controlled GC column (7.8 x 80 mm) packed with silica gel (70 to 270 mesh, Aldrich). The output from the GC column was examined by a radioactive detector and the fraction with a retention time identical to that of authentic bromofluoromethane was directed to a cooled 20 trapping vial containing a suitable solvent. Suitable solvents include acetonitrile, N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethylsulphoxide, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, acetic acid, and chlorobenzene. Other fractions were vented to waste. The overall radiochemical yield for [¹⁸F]fluorobromomethane from [¹⁸F]fluoride was 55-70% 25 and the total time for the preparation was approximately 45 minutes from the end of radionuclide production.